Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 67 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, February 28, 1794. [Whole No. 525.]

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL

Of 1000 Barrels burthen.

Enquire of

JOHN CRAIG.

Feb. 24, 1794. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,

(an American bottom)

John Moore, Master;

is a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 22, 1794. dtf

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Ruſſia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyſon and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Caſes,
A Quantity of Brimſtone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3 aw6w

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31ſt of laſt month, the ſubſcriber addreſſed a letter to Meſſrs. *Thomas Pearſall & Son*, merchants in New-York, and incloſed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars.—He alſo addreſſed a letter to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonſtall*, merchant in New-York, incloſing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorſed on the back thereof in theſe words—"Pay the within to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonſtall*—*Eben. Huntington.*"—He alſo addreſſed a letter to Meſſrs. *White & Wardell*, merchants in New-York, and incloſed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in favor of ſaid *White & Wardell*, which letters were put in the Poſt-Office on ſaid 31ſt January, to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were ſeverally addreſſed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requeſted to endeavor a detection of the Villains who committed the above robbery. The bill indorſed, I think was a York bank bill, and ſome others, one or more was of the United States bank, remitted at Philadelphia. Any perſon diſcovering the Thief, and returning the Money, ſhall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794. 3w6aw

Philoſophical Lectures,

By J. M. RAY.

FROM Edinburgh, lately from Paris, teacher of Hebrew, &c. languages, author of Comprehenſive View of Philoſophical, Political, and Theological Syſtems, from the creation of the world to the preſent time, &c. He will begin this ſecond courſe of Lectures February 27th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in the Friends' grammar ſchool room, 4th ſtreet, and will finiſh it in a month.—The idea of it was ſuggeſted by ſome Ladies for the improvement of the ſex—but it is calculated for both ſexes (of any age above childhood) whereby they will diſcover a new world in nature, concealed from others as a fine country is from travellers in the night, and as the light, and the appearance of nature is from the blind; this will be a new ſcene of enjoyment and delight, as that of ſeeing is to one born blind, and will teach them to acquire the proper uſe of their faculties, as a child does that of his limbs by learning to walk:—this will elevate them to a Philoſophical region of ſublime enjoyments and rational pleaſures, as much ſuperior to the pleaſures and amuſements of others as a man is to a child in ſtature, and which will endure the ſhock of adverſity, and not forſake them like others, in affliction and old age; as the uſe and end of all real knowledge is practice and happineſs, this courſe will tend to promote perſonal happineſs, and fit for the duties of ſociety, one part of it will be on the preſervation of health of body and ſerenity of mind, without which riches can afford no enjoyment: thoſe who obſerved the author's regimen, eſcaped the Peſtilential diſeaſe in the houſe were others died of it. To begin with an introductory Lecture on the great benefits of Philoſophy to human life.

Feb. 19. 3t.

A RECOMPENCE OF

One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any perſon who ſhall, on or before the firſt day of May next, produce to them ſuch a plan and elevation of a Banking Houſe, as ſhall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handſome front is deſired: The whole building is to be ſubſtantial and commodious with as much ſpace around it, as the ſize of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets in Philadelphia; and its dimenſions are 110 feet on Third-ſtreet, and about 100 feet weſtward.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident.

eop3w.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Roy, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Priz s, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	Firſt drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immidiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tawtf.

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

By the PRESIDENT *of the United States of America.*

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given upon oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty ſecond day of November, a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being otherwiſe diſguiſed, violently broke open and entered the dwelling houſe of Benjamin Wells collector of the revenue ariſing from ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Weſtmoreland and Fayette in the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, and by aſſaulting the ſaid collector and putting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwelling houſe aforeſaid, in the ſaid county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commiſſion for collecting the ſaid revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his ſaid duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the ſaid collector, if he did not ſhortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his ſaid office:

AND WHEREAS ſeveral of the perpetrators of the ſaid offence are ſtill unknown, and the ſafety and good order of ſociety require that ſuch daring offenders ſhould be diſcovered and brought to juſtice ſo that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them ſecured, and officers protected in the due execution of the truſts repoſed in them, *therefore* I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the ſaid offenders that ſhall be diſcovered and brought to juſtice for the ſaid offence, to be paid to the perſon or perſons who ſhall firſt diſcover and give information of the ſaid offenders to any judge, juſtice of the peace, or other magiſtrate.

And I do hereby ſtrictly charge and enjoin all officers and miniſters of juſtice according as their reſpective duties may require, to uſe their beſt endeavors to cauſe the ſaid offenders to be diſcovered apprehended and ſecured, ſo that they may be ſpeedily brought to trial for the offence aforeſaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have (L. S.) cauſed the ſeal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. DONE at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

GO. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident

EDM: RANDOLPH.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

January 28.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions.

SPEECH of MR. MURRAY.

(Concluded.)

In no country that Mr. Murray recollected, did the hiſtory of the carrying trade ſhow us a people overflowing with raw materials and natural wealth, inhabiting a new, extenſive, fertile ſoil, who became great carriers.

If we examine the cauſes that made Venice and Genoa and other free ſtates of Italy, the carriers for the Weſt of Europe, through the Straits of Gibraltar, to all the ſtates that were rich enough to purchaſe, or refined enough to enjoy the luxuries of Aſia and the Mediterranean, we find them, ſmall; with no extent of fertility or ſoil; and with a population overflowing, and diſproportioned to the land labor or its produce. The Hanſe-Towns, the Dutch and the Engliſh, with a few ſhades of difference, were ſimilarly ſituated when they became the ſucceſſors to theſe republics in the carrying trade.

Had all of them abounded in thoſe bulky raw materials which ariſe from a ſoil like ours; with ſpare population, with a great diſparity between labor and its objects, they never would have been the great carrying nations they were. We ſhould have ſeen ſomething like that equipoiſe of employment which the genius of our own country leads to; and agriculture at leaſt diſputing the pre-eminence with navigation, which in our country, is but her handmaid.

We have, indeed ſeen ſimilar habits and ſyſtems. The inſular poſition of Great-Britain, her neighborhood and hoſtile rivalſhip with the Dutch, who preceded her in arts and in navigation, pointed out the navigation act to the Parliament, in 1651, as an inſtrument of reſentment—and it ſeemed naturally to ariſe from her national qualities.

But it is obſervable and important in conſidering the cauſe which rendered that act adviſeable, that notwithſtanding her inſular ſituation, and her fulneſs of inhabitants, there was wanting for half a century, that co-operation of cauſes, which occurred to give it all the efficacy it has been attended with ſince.

The proportion of Britiſh and foreign ſhipping was but little in favor of England, till eleven years after the peace of Ryſwick, at which period, in 1697, the Britiſh tonnage was 144,000, and the foreign tonnage an 100,000. The cauſes that then began forcibly to operate in favor of the Britiſh, eleven years after, when the Britiſh tonnage was 240,000, and foreign but 45,000, were as irreſiſtible as to that effect, as they are remote, and fortunately ſo, from this country. A union with Scotland had taken place, and increaſed her exports; the manufactures of the country had received great comparative improvements; the American fiſheries began to improve;—Jamaica, which is immenſely important to her, and a kingdom in itſelf, became a conſiderable object; but above all, theſe independent ſtates, who were then very growing colonies, became felt in the ſcale of national intereſt, and poured their bulky materials into her lap. Without a colonial ſyſtem, ſhe would not have felt the benefit of her navigation act.

With a colonial ſyſtem, ſhe, and other countries poſſeſſed of colonies, have inducements and employment for a diſproportion of navigation that this country is without, and needs not in her preſent progreſſive ſtate of all things. And yet the gentleman's ſyſtem looks to a navigation act, at a time, when all is convulſion without—and where none, or very few of the cauſes that have led to ſuch a ſcheme in other countries, are viſible in our internal affairs. For if we look into our local ſituation, we find a moſt extenſive and fertile country ſparingly inhabited, and abounding in natural wealth. If we look at the Engliſh, we find contracted territory, redundancy of population, few or no raw materials, and ſcarcity of the neceſſaries of life, with large capitals, and the greateſt exertion of ingenuity in manufactures.

Importation of manufactures has been our practice, and ſeems, under the preſent degree protection given to thoſe which are adapted to our immediate attempts to be our intereſt. We import no raw materials ſcarcely, nor grain nor neceſſaries. They on the contrary, import almoſt every thing, and manufacture every thing. In ſhort, our ſituation is completely a contraſt to theirs, and it is a contraſt infinitely to our credit and comfort. It had led his mind to a full conviction, that all our powers would gradually ameliorate together, and if left, as they have hitherto been, more to the exertions of an enterprizing ſpirit and freedom, than rigidly directed by ſpeculation and theory they would in the fulneſs and ſeaſonableneſs of time, accompliſh the extent and grandeur of deſign which nature ſeems to

have deſtined as the ſocial and political character of this country.

He was willing therefore to truſt as much as poſſible to the operation of thoſe cauſes which, whatever they were, had hitherto, under a fortunate neglect, produced effects, and a proſperous train of things, which perhaps human contrivance and ſpeculative wiſdom had never attained for us. Had they meddled more than they have, they might, from the pernicious force of imitation, applied to a ſcene which had not its like upon the globe, have thwarted that courſe of things, which nature pointed out, and which has been ſucceſsfully purſued. He could not therefore feel the force of a ſyſtem that certainly meant to tamper with a condition in which, a very few things excepted, he felt ſatisfied and grateful. He had dwelt the longeſt on the fitneſs of a navigation act to the preſent circumſtances of this country, as moſt of the arguments of thoſe from whom he differed in opinion, were drawn from the propriety of adopting ſomething extremely like one.

But even taking it for granted, which cannot be admitted, that theſe reſolutions afford on general principles, a well founded hope of relief from commercial and navigation reſtraints, he had no heſitation in ſaying, that the preſent is the very worſt time to try the ſolidity of the policy.—It was bad, as it related to the chance of a war:—and there was reaſon to fear that no nation would at this moment, hold out great commercial temptations, except as a condition of joining in the war.

It was bad, as it related to a commercial conteſt with other commercial nations; for where was the nation on whom we could rely under ſuch a derangement of our trade, as this ſyſtem deſigns?

An alteration ſo great, in navigation, habits, employment of capital, and all ſorts of commercial views, had been more reaſonable and more practicable, if a clear neceſſity for ſuch ſacrifices could be ſhewn; or if, in yielding to the force of a juſtly excited reſentment againſt the Britiſh for inſults offered to our flag, the gentleman had given us reaſon to believe, that the ſources of negociation had been firſt exhauſted; but there ſtill remains a hope, that negociation and reflection might remedy evils, which neither had been able to prevent.

At all events, the meditated change involved intereſts to our induſtry, not to be hazarded on mere commercial theory, unſupported by the very laſt neceſſity. It was to be expected that any man who ſhould make an attempt ſo ſerious as the preſent, would have come forward with a ſtatement of advantages to be derived from the change, ſo great and ſo certain, as to warrant ſome hazard in the experiment.—That where he meant to change the ſtream of commerce and induſtry from its preſent bed, and exclude ſupplies of manufactures from one country, he would have pointed out another channel for its current, and have told us preciſely, the very nation from whoſe ports the new ſupplies of manufactures were to be ſubſtituted, and on what terms.

The gentleman who meditated this thorough change, ought to have had at leaſt the outline, of freſh treaties in his hand, for the old were worth nothing—he might thus have ſhewn us the only ground of expectation that a nation ought to calculate on—a view of the intereſts of ſuch nation with which an accommodation of our own might be moulded into treaty. But no ſuch thing was either conceived or done—indeed it was impracticable at the preſent time, and his meaſures ought to have waited for a proper time, had they been in other reſpects adapted to our policy and intereſts.

But even allowing times, and the ſettled ſtate of things abroad to have been at this moment, ſuch, as to permit this meaſurement of the ſober intereſts of all, it would not be uſeleſs to enquire ſhortly into the probable ground of treating, ſuppoſing a treaty for inſtance with France to be undertaken in the ſpirit of thoſe reſolutions. He would not indulge any of thoſe romantic expectations which ſome ſeem to place in the affection of that, or any other nation on earth: He would look ſteadily at her *intereſts, in order to form an opinion of what ſhe would do*—and he would meaſure her intereſts by her own ſcale, the opinions ſhe had ever entertained ſince ſhe became a great maritime power. Ever ſince the days of Colbert, France has looked on her Weſt-Indies as the ſupport of her maritime greatneſs.—A jealouſy, equal to that of any other country, had always appeared in her colonial ſyſtem—and a ſpirit of monopoly, which her intereſts, as a maritime power to uſe the term, ſeemed to inſpire.

The republic, by their navigation act, ſeem determined to adhere to the colonial ſyſtem; or if they at all relax, it is but a temporary yielding to tranſient neceſſity rather than a principle of change, introduced by either a revolution of government, or real and laſting alterations of their intereſts. Their intereſts would be the ſame now as heretofore, and that they meant to have a powerful marine was evident from their navigation act.

He did not believe they would let us into their Weſt India trade freely, except under circumſtances like the preſent, which operated on all alike. They never did permit a free export from their iſlands but to the mother country, and thence circuitouſly to others; by theſe means, they were ſecure both of the carriage and a cheap ſupply. Were a treaty now offered, giving a free trade to thoſe iſlands, we would think it hazardous to diſcriminate in their favor on that account. We ſhould be ſuſpicious of an offer that ſtood on a ſacrifice of their own intereſts, and would not calculate on the permanency of proviſions, which the neceſſities of war and diſorder produced, but which never would long ſurvive thoſe neceſſities, which peace would remove. But there was no ſuch offer; nor was now the time to digeſt ſuch a buſineſs as a treaty, if this were an offer really made,

He would not then fancifully indulge himſelf or his conſtituents in hopes which a view of the intereſts of France ſhowed him to be fallacious, and he would not in ſo ſerious a queſtion ſuppoſe that they, more than we, would act ſteadily on any other principle than *intereſt*,—it was the only immortal principle in the intercourſe of nations; it may vary its ſhape and modification, but never its nature—and it is the moſt uſeful as it contains a perpetual ſtimulus to honeſt emulation.

Had a detail been entered into by gentlemen on the other ſide of thoſe proviſions which we ſhould rightfully expect of any power, in whoſe favor diſcrimination was intended, our judgements would have had ſome employment on fixed and certain objects; we might from a correct view of the benefits and temptation preſented, have eſtimated with ſome preciſion, though not with perfect accuracy, the value of that gain which ſuch a commutation promiſed; but at preſent we were in the dark and foreſaw nothing with certainty — commerce was to be let looſe to be blown to any quarter of the world, but its certain direction was not to be counted upon and could not be foreſeen.

It was impoſſible he obſerved to calculate the extent of the good and the evil—but we were certain that there was not a nation in the world ready and prepared at preſent either to receive our advances, or to ſupply us with manufactures if theſe reſolutions ſucceed. The only country to which we could look as a ſubſtitute to the Britiſh market is at preſent in a ſtate ſo convulſed and in ſuch a paroxyſm of affairs that from thence we had nothing to expect, nor did he think that a treaty of which he had heard ſome intimation with that country, of juſtice and reciprocity would ſuit the United States. Mr. Murray much queſtioned whether any treaty with the powers of Europe on perfect reciprocity, for inſtance with mutual duties of, ſay, five per cent. on imports would ſuit our ſituation. Such a one would ſuit thoſe nations only in which manufactures had obtained conſiderable perfection, but would be the ruin of our infant manufactures which we muſt and ought occaſionally to protect, by duties varied according to their progreſſion and the probability of the ſupply from them proving adequate to our demands.

The effects of theſe reſolutions on our internal affairs immediately, would prove that they were pernicious and a real tax without a well founded reaſon. They would immediately be perceived in a diminution of our revenue, in their operation on the value and price of goods, and in the reduction of the value of our produce and raw materials. The laſt would be affected from the diſcouragement of foreign ſhipping. The firſt from the inability to bring in foreign manufactures, from which a duty could be raiſed, becauſe the line of trade and correſpondence being altered, it was impoſſible to ſay when or where the importing merchant would be able to form new connexions abroad, which were not things of a day or a year, but required much time and mutual confidence to mature.

The value of goods would immediately riſe, and the merchant every where, actuated by the ſame principle, *intereſt*, which ought to guide us here, would benefit by the monopoly of goods to the injury of the farmer.

The moment theſe reſolutions paſs, ſaid Mr. Murray, there is not a ſhop or a ſtore in Philadelphia in which every imported article will not riſe in price, *fifteen per cent.* while our own produce will probably fall. But a gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Nicholas) wiſhes to ſee retrenchment; he confeſſed, he ſaw no reaſon for violent ſelf denial. There was no ſociety he believed in the world that could ſo well afford to live well, and taſte of every rational and refined enjoyment as the citizens of this free and happy country. The univerſal proſperity which this very commerce which is deſigned to be deſtroyed, diffuſes throughout America, juſtifies enjoyment. Very natural would it be for the farmer to enquire the cauſes of this ſudden riſe in the price againſt him. He would be told that the Britiſh had inſulted our flag and therefore our ſyſtem of ſelf-denial. Could it be anſwered that we had exhauſted all the gentle means of negociation, or could any man lay his finger on any country, in a map, and ſay we have a certainty that from this country we ſhall not only have ſupplies of goods, but ſure and high prices for our country produce. This could not be ſaid. Where there ſuch a country now prepared and ready to ſubſtitute for our preſent connections, he ſaid he would feel more juſtified in voting for this change, for he like every other American, had ſeverely felt the indignities offered to our flag, and poſts, by the Britiſh.

But ſaid Mr. Murray it has been more than intimated, even in this houſe that our country had purſued a puſillanimous conduct and ſtood in a humiliating point of view—He denied it. No country on earth ſtood, he believed in a more exalted ſtation among the nations nor better ſupported the character of a ſpirited people. Could any nation be charged with puſillanimity that had declared ſuch a neutrality as this country did laſt ſpring? At a time when all the great and formidable powers in Europe, combining every engine of immenſe force and deſpotiſm againſt the French, were hovering round her borders and ſeemed determined to cruſh her; at a time when ſhe had not one ally on earth, and no nation received her miniſters, the United States dared to maintain a treaty, that looked the proudeſt nations in the face—They dared to be juſt, and there was a magnanimity in venturing ſo far in ſuch times, and on ſo hazardous ſtipulations, that not only reſcued them from every charge of humiliation, but in his opinion, added to the glory of the country—No, this country was not humbled—Like a young man of virtuous mind, and of fortitude, juſt ſetting out into life and buſineſs, ſhe comports herſelf among the nations with dignified reſerve, with amiable and innocent manners; ſhe complies with her engagements though imminent danger overhang the performance & bravely truſts the conſequences to Providence.

Mr. Murray concluded with obſerving that the ſtate of the debate preſented no temptation to diſcuſſion as all the points of relative privileges and reſtrictions and the items of trade had been ably and often ſtated. He had concluded that as our trade does not at preſent (putting the diſturbances of war out of the queſtion) ſuffer from many reſtrictions which, when unacquainted with the ſubject, he thought did exiſt—as ſome of the exiſting reſtrictions againſt us belonged to ſyſtems, over which we had no certain controul, and which it did not ſuit us to imitate ſtrictly; as the reſolutions contemplated a change without affording a ſubſtitute in any degree, much leſs to more advantage; and as negociation was not yet at an end, from which he hoped for ſome redreſs; *as peace was his very firſt object, and he believed that of his conſtituents*, and as thoſe reſolutions might go to diſturb it, and did not appear to him ſupported by a certainty of advantage, though followed, by great preſent and certain miſchiefs, he ſhould vote againſt them.

(Debate to be continued.)

WINDHAM, (Con.) Feb. 8.

Departed this life at Pomfret, 29th ult. Doctor ALBIGENCE WALDO, in the 44th year of his age.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 28,
Will be performed,
A COMEDY, called the

JEALOUS WIFE.

Oakly,	Mr. Fennell.
Major Oakly,	Mr. Whitlock.
Charles,	Mr. Moreton.
Ruſſett,	Mr. Wignell.
Sir Harry Beagle,	Mr. Chalmers.
Lord Trinket,	Mr. Finch.
Captain O'Cully,	Mr. Bates.
William,	Mr. Darley, jun.
John,	Mr. Warrell.
Tom,	Mr. Francis.
Lady Freelove's Servant,	Maſter Warrell.
Mrs. Oakly,	Mrs. Whitlock.
Lady Freelove,	Mrs. Shaw.
Harriet,	Mrs. Francis.
Toilet,	Mrs. Rowſon.
Chambermaid,	Miſs Willems.

At the end of the Comedy, a new Comic *DANCE*, compoſed by Mr. Francis, called

The Scheming Clown,

Or, the *Sportſman Deceived.*
By Mr. Francis, Mr. Darley, jun. and Mrs. De Marque.
After which, a *COMEDY*, in 2 Acts, called

The L I A R.

Old Wilding,	Mr. Whitlock.
Young Wilding	Mr. Chalmers.
Sir James Elliot	Mr. Cleveland.
Papillion	Mr. Finch.
Miſs Grantham,	Mrs. Francis.
Miſs Godfrey, (firſt time)	Mrs. Cleveland.
Kitty,	Mrs. Rowſon.

BOXES, one dollar—PITT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

* * * As inconveniencies to the public have ariſen from the Box-book being opened on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is reſpectfully requeſted, may be addreſſed to Mr. Franklin, at the Box-Office.

The Doors will be opened at 5 o'clock, and the performances begin at 6 o'clock preciſely.

Vivat Reſpublica.

For SALE,

The SCHOONER
NEPTUNE
(Lying at Morton's Wharf)

She is a good ſtrong veſſel, burthen about 500 barrels, and ſails remarkably faſt. Inventory may be ſeen on board, or at the Store of the Subſcribers.

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 28, 1794. dtf

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Ground Plan
OF THE
City Philadelphia,
AND ITS ENVIRONS:

Taken from actual ſurvey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches ſquare; and it will contain an exact deſcription of all the ſquares, ſtreets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The ſituation of the ſeveral public buildings, ſuch as the State-Houſe, City-Hall, Seat of Congreſs, Churches, Meeting-Houſes, Hoſpital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the ſeveral Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be aſcertained. The parts which are built on will be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are not. The courſes of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of theſe two waters, as lies within the compaſs of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will alſo be ornamented by a view of the ſhipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congreſs-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In ſhort, nothing will be omitted to render this uſeful and deſirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it ſhall be compleated with the greateſt poſſible diſpatch, as ſoon as the generous encouragement of ſubſcribers ſhall inſure to the author ſuch a ſum as will be ſufficient to defray expences.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical liſt of the Subſcribers names, and information concerning the police, population and preſent ſtate of the city.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subſcriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookſellers in this city—and the original Draft may be ſeen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-ſtreet, at any time until it ſhall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb. 28. 22wtf

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, February 25.

Copy of a letter from a merchant in Guernſey, to a reſpectable mercantile houſe in this city, dated Jan. 8, 1794.

"The only authentic news in this part of the world is, the *RECAPTURE of TOULON*, by the French Republicans, and their ſucceſs in every quarter, particularly againſt the army of Wurmſer on the Rhine, which they obliged to retreat from their redoubts at Hageneau on the 22d December, and againſt the Royaliſts, who had croſſed the Loire from La Vendee in great numbers, and who ſeem to be nearly annihilated.

"Theſe particulars are certain, and may prove intereſting ſhould the Rebecca have a ſhort paſſage."

We learn from Capt. Brown, of the Rebecca, that having fallen in with a ſquadron of French ſhips of war in the Channel, he was obliged to go on board the Admiral's veſſel, where every thing wore the appearance of the greateſt mirth and joy, on account of the above conqueſt of which they had received certain nitelligence before their ſailing——A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Rebecca, farther informs, that he ſaw a London paper in Gnernſey of the 5th January, which announced the retaking of Toulon; and that Lord Moira had returned to England to diſcharge his troops, which had been ſo long detained on board the ſhips in order to form their intended junction with the French rebels, as to cauſe ſickneſs and mortality to make dreadful ravage amongſt them.

February 26.

Monday arrived the ſhip Charleſton, Captain Sheffield, from Charleſton. We have been favored with the following particulars from a gentleman who came paſſenger in her.—That on the evening previous to ſailing from that port, accounts were received from St. Auguſtine, which ſtate, that a plot had been diſcovered, which premeditated the giving up of that place to the French; the Lieutenant Governor of St. Johns' River, Mr. M'Intoſh, and a number of other characters, were taken up and ſent to the Havannah in irons, commiſſions from Mr. Genet being found in their poſſeſſion. The troops on the river St. Mary's were drawn off to the river St. John's, and the whole of the militia under arms.

Copy of a Letter from Dr. PRIESTLY, to Mr. J. GOUGH, at Savannah.

CLAPTON, Auguſt 21, 1793.

SIR,

"I WAS highly gratified by the account you were ſo good as to tranſmit to me, of the favorable manner in which the news of the revolution in France was received in America, eſpecially as at that time there were doubts entertained on the ſubject. That many viewed it in an unfavorable light with you, I have no doubt, but that a revolution, in all the eſſentials ſo nearly reſembling your own, ſhould not be thought a joyful event by the Americans in general, I could not believe. Your letter made me quite eaſy on the ſubject, and enabled me to ſatisfy my friends. Since that time there have been more revolutions, as they may be called, in France; all, however, I am willing to think, favorable to liberty and happineſs, tho' at the time I and all my friends were diſpoſed to forebode ill, as our particular friends were the ſufferers. The laſt conſtitution ſeems now to give almoſt univerſal ſatisfaction; the inſurrection ſeems to be nearly ſuppreſſed, and as to their foreign enemies, they make light of them. Indeed, they have only ſerved to rouſe and unite them.

"We have been alarmed with the apprehenſions of a war with America; but I hope there will be wiſdom on your ſide of the water, tho' little I fear on ours, to prevent it. Both countries muſt be materially injured by ſuch an event, and neither of them could be a gainer. This, indeed, is the caſe with reſpect to all wars, but more obviouſly ſo in this than in moſt others.

"I ſend this by my ſons, who are going to find a ſettlement in your country. All I have (three) will be there, and then I ſhall expect to follow ſoon. I cannot give you an idea of the violence with which every friend of liberty is proſecuted in this country. Little of the liberty of the preſs on political ſubjects is now left, and the country in general goes heartily with the court into all their meaſures; ſo that nothing but general calamity, which I fear is approaching, will open their eyes. The ſource of all this evil is want of knowledge in the lower, and ſome not of the lower, orders of the people. The French are wiſely providing againſt this evil by a ſyſtem of public inſtruction. Here even Sunday ſchools begin to be reprobated, as making the common people too knowing.

With much gratitnde for your communications,

I am, Sir. yours ſincerely

J. PRIESTLEY."

To the Printer of the Gazette of the United States.

If you think the following Extracts will help to fill a column in your paper, and afford a few minutes entertainment to your readers, you are requeſted to publiſh them by

A CUSTOMER.

EXTRACTS.

OLD England is ill at her eaſe,
She a ſurfeit has got I can tell yé;
And the cauſe of Old England's diſeaſe,
Is much pudding and beef in her belly:
To the French for relief ſhe applies,
And her *politic* doctors aſſure her,
That they know where her malady lies,
And their GRAND PANACEA ſhall cure her.
"Ah! what Panacea ſo grand,
Can my old Conſtitution repair?"
Why, dame! on your head you muſt ſtand,
And kick up your heels in the air:
Then your health will be *equal* and good,
Nothing elſe can from ruin preſerve ye;
For EQUALITY WELL UNDERSTOOD,
Means to TURN ALL THE WORLD TOPSY TURVY.

French fraternizing the World.

IF our council with ſcorn is repaid,
We ſhall bring an old houſe o'er your ears:
At our bidding to ſwallow your trade,
Columbia ſhall ſend privateers.
Tippoo Sultan your factors ſhall dread,
When back'd by French blades, he ſhall fix a
Huge price on each Engliſhman's head,
In Bengal, in Rahár, and Orixa.
We'll nip the Dutch navy in Zealand;
On the *demi-deſpotic* Stadtholder.
Set the *Patriots*, his guilders to ſteal, and
The head that looks over his ſhoulder.
Batavia we next will attack,
And to Ceylon eſtabliſh our claim:
Fed with ſpices waſh'd down with arrack,
How fiercely French courage will flame!
Our Sans Culottes none ſhall eſcape,
Fleets and armies we'll fit out by dozens;
Expel the Mynheers from the Cape,
And fraternize our Hottentot Couſins.
All Africa thence we'll affright,
Scare lions with *morbleus* and *by-gars*,
And to France by degrees re-unite
The department of *monkeys and tigers*.
Should Spain to the Bourbons prove true,
From the Dons their Muſtachios we'll crop;
Spoil Mexico eke and Peru,
And ſteal all the gold in their ſhop.
Great Waſhington next we'll aſſail,
And command him to fight with all Europe;
And, if in obedience he fail,—
Why—we'll ſend him the axe or a new rope.
Thus around us Eaſt, Weſt, North and South,
Inſurrection and anarchy foſter,
Sail to H—l with the winds in our mouth,
And old Belzebub fright with our bluſter.
Should old Square-toes refuſe to comply,
We'll appeal to the People infernal;
And, ſince on Earth 'tis vain more to try,
There 'ſtabliſh an UNION FRATERNAL.

CAPSISUM, CA IRA.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 28.

By a Ship arrived at Portſmouth, (N. H.) the 15th inſt. in 41 days from St. Ubes, a confirmation is received of the *Evacuation of Toulon*—but that the Combined Forces, left a garriſon in the citadel which cannot be taken but by ſtarvation. This account the American Captain ſays he received from two Britiſh officers on furlough, at St. Ubes.

Extract of a letter from a Town in Maſſachuſetts.

"We have lately formed a new ſociety in this place, called the *Social* Fire Society—not a *Fire* or Democratic Society, but one to extinguiſh Fires."

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

A correſpondent ſays, that the preſent is the Harveſt-Time of the Citizens of the United States. The produce of our country was perhaps never higher in foreign markets, than at this time. Accounts from Hiſpaniola ſay, that great profits are to be made on our cargoes:—A wedge of Soap is worth four dollars—a pair of Shoes, five dollars. Flour it is ſaid, is thirty dollars—Beef twenty dollars per barrel, at Surinam. What bleſſed politics are thoſe which would involve us in a war, and thus blaſt, not the proſpects merely, but the poſitive advantages now enjoyed by the agricultural and other intereſts of this country.

Thoſe who feel the true principles of an American patriot, will at this moment diſcover their attachment to the *honor* and *intereſt* of their country, by promoting meaſures calculated to protect our commerce againſt the marauders of all nations—and tho' the United States cannot perhaps, *immediately* place themſelves in a ſituation, to contend with the maritime ſtrength of all nations, yet they can do much to protect their commerce, and perhaps completely rid the Atlantic of thoſe pirates of the Barbary States, who are dragging our fellow-citizens into the moſt infernal ſlavery.

Philadelphia, February 21ſt, 1794.

SIR,

From a review of your letter to my predeceſſor, on the 22d day of November, 1793, it appears, that you had not then received ſuch definitive inſtructions, relative to his communication of the 29th of May 1792, as would enable you *immediately* to renew the diſcuſſion upon the ſubject of it.

Suſpended as this negociation has been for ſo long a time, I have it in charge from the Preſident of the United States to repeat the enquiry, whether any inſtructions have been yet received by you, for purſuing thoſe diſcuſſions? Permit me to hope for the honor of a reply, at as early a moment, as may be convenient.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great reſpect
Your moſt obedient ſervant.
EDMOND RANDOLPH.

P. S. I thank you for the communication of his Britannic Majeſty's declaration, which I have juſt received.

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

True copy from the Records, in the Office of the Department of State, 24th February, 1794.

GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

Philadelphia, 21ſt February, 1794.

SIR,

In anſwer to the enquiry contained in your letter of this date, I have the honor of informing you, that I have not yet received the definitive inſtructions that, as I have before aſſured you, I expect to obtain, on the ſubject of the diſcuſſion to which you allude.

I have the honor to be,
With great reſpect, Sir,
Your moſt obedient
Humble ſervant,
GEO. HAMMOND.

The Secretary of State.

True copy of the original, on file, in the Office of the Department of State, 24th February, 1794.

GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Thurſday, Feb. 27.

Two reſolutions laid on the table yeſterday by Mr. Fitzſimons, were taken up and referred to the committee of the whole on Monday next—They are as follow:

Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made for paying the intereſt on the ballances which have been placed on the books of the Treaſury to the credit of certain ſtates, in conſequence of the ſettlement of accounts, between the United States and individual States.

Reſolved, That the ſums which are placed to the debit of certain ſtates in conſequence of the ſaid ſettlement ought to be paid by the ſaid States in years by annual inſtallments.

In committee of the whole on the report of a ſelect committee on the petition of Henry Hill, after ſome diſcuſſion of the ſubject, the committee reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again.

Ordered, that 200 copies of two reports on this buſineſs, be printed for the uſe of the houſe.

Mr. W. Smith of the ſelect committee on the Judiciary, brought in a motion which provides for diſpenſing with the attendance of all the marſhals on the Supreme Court, and that in lieu thereof the attendance of the Marſhal of the diſtrict only in which the Court is held ſhall be ſufficient, unleſs the attendance of other Marſhals ſhall be ſpecially required by order of the Court.

This motion was referred to the committee of the whole on the Judiciary, and being ſubmitted in the form of a reſolution for repealing the ſection of the law to which it refers, was agreed to, and reported to the houſe.

It was then voted that the report of the committee of the whole, reſpecting the Judiciary, ſhould be taken into conſideration by the houſe.

This report contains a variety of alterations and amendments in the ſyſtem;—theſe were ſeverally agreed to, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill.

Adjourned.

The conſideration of the conteſted election of Mr. Gallatin has engaged the attention of the Senate of the United States every day this week—the debates have been public, and ſo intereſting as to attract the attention of a crouded audience the whole time.

This day the diſcuſſion of the ſubject was cloſed—

A motion in the following words, viz. "Reſolved that ALBERT GALLATIN is duly elected"—being then put, it paſſed in the negative—Twelve AYES, Fourteen NOES.

The expected *call* of the Houſe of Repreſentatives was this day poſtponed to a future occaſion.

The ſection of the appropriation bill which authorizes the Preſident to anticipate by loan, the ſupplies for the ſervices of Government and which had been ſtruck out—was this day taken up and unanimouſly agreed to by the Houſe.

A report is in circulation that a large body of men under the command of Gen. Clarke, were to ſet off from Kentucky the firſt of March, on an expedition to the Miſſiſſippi.

The bill of Fare deſigned for this evening's entertainment at the New Theatre, promiſes a rich repaſt to the company which may be preſent. The principal part of the capital performers, agreeably to the bills, will appear.

At four o'clock to-morrow afternoon, will be publiſhed,
(Price Twenty Cents)
By Mathew Carey,
No. 118, Market-Street,
Love in a Village,
A COMIC OPERA,
As performed at the NEW THEATRE, Cheſnut-Street.
Feb. 28. 3t

BOOKS.
A CHOICE COLLECTION,
In the various branches of Literature, imported by the laſt arrivals from Europe, for Sale at very reaſonable prices, by
James Kennedy,
No. 26, Spruce, between Front & 2d Streets,
Among which are the following:

CHAMBERS'S Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 5 Vols. Folio.
Henry's Bible and Commentary, 6 Vols. Folio.
Univerſal Hiſtory, 7 Vols. Folio.
Churchill's Collection of Voyages, 6 Vols. Folio.
Palladio's Architecture, beſt Edition, 2 Vols. Folio in one.
Rapin's Hiſtory of England, with Tindalls continuation, 3 Vols, Folio.
Hume's Hiſtory of ditto. with Smollet's ditto. 14 Vols. Octavo.
Malton's complete Treatiſe of Perſpective, 2 Vols. in one.
Bruce's Travels, London Edition, 5 Vols. 4to.
Clavigero's Hiſtory of Mexico, 2 do. do.
Robertſon's Hiſtory of America, 2 do. do.
Maclaurin's Newton's Philoſophy, 4to.
M'Knight's Harmony of the Goſpel, do.
Lowman on the Revelations, do.
Locke on the Epiſtles, do.
Ledwick's Antiquities of Ireland, do.
Whitehurſt's Theory of the Earth. do.
Glaſs's Account of the Canary Iſlands, do.
The Annual Regiſter, from its Commencement to 1791, incluſive, 34 Vols.
Niebuhr's Voyage to Arabia, 2 Vols, Octavo.
Bartram's Travels thro' the Southern States.
Some of the very lateſt and beſt Collections of Voyages and Travels.
Crevier's Lives of the Roman Emperors 10 Vols. Octavo.
L'Antiquité expliquée par B. Montfaucon, 15 Tom. fo.
Antiquités d'Egypte par Norden.
Dictionnaire Hiſtorique 9 Tom.
Theatre de Voltaire eleg. relie. 9 Tom.
Hiſtoire Remain par Rollin, 16 Tom.
Oeuvres de Boileau, de Moliere, &c. with many others equally good. A Catalogue of which may be ſeen at the place of Sale.

He has alſo for Sale,
An excellent Hadley's Quadrant.
A few Acrematic Pocket Perſpective Glaſſes.
A Camera Obſcura.
A capital German Flute, with 6 Keys, and additional joints.
And a few elegant colour'd Prints.
Feb. 28. 4teop.

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24. 1794.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large store house therein, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,

JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2awtm

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. d2m

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street*,

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13. 1793.

N. B The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to J. M.

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

Just Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,

And now opening for sale, by

MATHEW CAREY,

At No. 118, *Market street,*

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION of BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

New Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingsville's ancient geography
D'Anois of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varicof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kilies of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wall's on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lee's botany.
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry.

FOR SALE,

By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals*, *industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

A Work, to be entitled,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

Pennsylvania State Trials.

THE want of sufficient information of the state trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the state of Pennsylvania on impeachment;—and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial, it is however in this work designed to rescue what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment and the second is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this state, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public.—With this view—

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

I. The Work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time—But the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of John Nicholson, Esquire, Comptroller-General of this commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, during the late war, never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-street; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Chesnut-street, and by the different booksellers in this city; Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor.

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers. Feb. 18. taw f

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City Commissioners Office,

January 30, 1794.

IN pursuance of a Resolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Districts, by lines drawn East and West, whereof each of the City Commissioners is to take the superintendance of one of the said Districts, and to be accountable for the cleansing, good order and regularity of the same.

The Commissioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the present:

District the 1st. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the streets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street.

District the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north side of Spruce-street to the north side of Walnut street.

District the 3d. Joseph Claypoole, from the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street.

District the 4th. William Moulder, from the north side of High, to the north side of Mulberry street.

District the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Mulberry, to the north side of Vine street.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN MEASE, *Clerk.*

N B. The carriage way in Market-street, is under the charge of the Commissioners generally, for the present, the foot-ways on the north and south sides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Districts respectively.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

JAMAICA, *ss.*

An Act for giving validity in this Island to Probates to be taken, by certain Officers in the United States of America, of Deeds to be there executed, and also to Exemplifications of Wills there proved.

WHEREAS, since the separation from the crown of Great-Britain of the late colonies, now called the United States of America, great inconveniences have arisen to many of his Majesty's subjects occasionally residing in those States, for want of a legal provision respecting the probates and acknowledgments of deeds executed in the said States, and intended to operate in this island: For remedy whereof, we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly of this your Majesty's island of Jamaica, humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That, from and immediately after the passing of this act, any conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed whatsoever, which shall be hereafter executed in any of the United States of America, and shall be proved by a subscribing witness, or acknowledged by the party or parties, before any of his Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls residing in any of those States, or before the Chief Justice of any of the said States, or before the Chief Justice or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said United States, and certified under the seal of any of the said States, or the seal of the said United States, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law as if such conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed, had been respectively proved or acknowledged before a Judge of any court of record in this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding:—Provided always, That in all cases wherein the right or property of any woman under coverture is intended to be conveyed, she shall be examined separate and apart from her husband, by the Judge who attests the probate, and the said examination shall be certified in like manner as is practised in Great-Britain or in this Island.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the probate of any last will and testament, taken before any officer authorized to take probates of wills in any of the said States, and exemplified under the seal of the State where such probate shall have been taken, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law, as if such probate had been taken before the ordinary of this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Passed the Assembly this 12th day of November, 1793.

WILLIAM BLAKE, *Speaker.*

Passed the Council, this 14th November, 1793.

G. ATKINSON, *Cl. Council.*

I consent, this 6th December, 1793.

ADAM WILLIAMSON.

Vera copia extur. G. ATKINSON, *Sec.*

*** The American Printers are requested to publish this act in their several newspapers.

☞ *Proposals having been published last autumn, for continuing the Gazette of the United States as an half weekly paper, in conjunction with a daily paper, frequent applications (postage unpaid) are made by persons at a distance for the former—but as the terms proposed on that occasion were not complied with, the plan of an half weekly paper is relinquished.*

☞ *As the Editor has repeatedly been subjected to postage on the Letters of persons, who have in that way applied to purchase the Fount of Long Primer which he has for sale—those who wish to buy those types, are informed that the price is twenty cents per pound, cash—to be paid at their delivery—the fount weighs about 250lb.*

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.